#### A VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT

How the Manner and Character of the Man Impress a Close Observer.

In the Coming Campaign the Harrison Administration Will Come in for Little Criticism-His Equipment for the Office.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- President Harrison, as he approaches the close of his four years' term, has become much better known to the country, although he is so reserved and says so little about himself that it is more from his friends and associates that one obtains a complete knowledge of his character. I saw him the other day in Washington, and I am sure both his friends and his enemies would have respected his attitute regarding the Minneapolis nomination. He appeared to occupy a very dispassionate position. He said he had no mortgage himself upon the place. He was thankful for the confidence of the people, and was willing to abide by their decision. I shall quote only one sentence of the President's conversation: "If the nomination comes to me," said he, "there will be no dust on my knees."

I will simply give a picture of the President as he sat at his desk, going through his morning mail. He bears lightly his fifty-nine years. He will have reached the limit of his three score with the close of his four years' term. He is of medium height and quite stout. His weight is in the neighborhood of 180 pounds. The shortness of his neck gives him the appearance of not being as tall as he really is. His actual height is five feet seven. His head is large, his forehead is very full, especially over the eyes; his hair is a silver gray just beginning to thin, and is combed smoothly and flatly over the full brow; his eyes are of a gray-blue, intensely keen, and some of the politicians say at times intensely cold; his complexion is very fair, baving the healthy pink and white of a gentleman of clean living and high health; an iron-gray monstache and a long beard hide the lower part of his face. His hands are very plump and white. He was hands are very plump and white. He was dressed in a neat morning suit of black, with gray trousers, a black cravat, snowy white linen, and carefully polished boots completed his personal equipment. His voice is deep and rapid; he talks with the rush of the rapid thinker. Even Mr. Blaine himself himself does not talk as rapidly as the President in private conversation. In this conversation he showed no reserve. He either talks freely or does not talk at all. He is not a man of half confidences; he is at his best when he is confidences; he is at his best when he is with his friends and the element of busi-ness is eliminated. When surrounded by his children and family no one would

think of calling him a cold man. A SYMPATHETIC MAN. I noticed in one of the Democratic papers the other day a comment that the President of the United States as a platformspeaker from the rear of a train was genial, graceful, original and that he always made a kindly impression; it added, what a pity it was that he could not make as kindly an impression upon those who called upon him at the White House. It must be remembered in this connection that the President, when he is out before the publie, is in the sight and eyes of everyone and that no one can be deceived concerning his real kindness and geniality of tem-perament, but when he is in the White House the politicians who call upon him are the reporters, and it is to them that must be credited the stories of his coldness. The President is not a cold or an unkind man. Whatever one may think of him, a close study of his character and his life will show that he is exceptionally kind and sympathetic. Those who saw him working with his own hands over the fallen form of the Secretary of the Navy at the time of the terrible tragedy at the latter's house, would not think of calling him a man of feeble sympathies. Tears rained down his cheeks as he labored with the surgeons to restore the unconscious Secretary. The truest stories concerning a man come from those who are in his per-sonal service, and from them I have heard only stories of his unusual kindness and unusual thoughtfulness to those about him. I wish to avoid everything which can savor of culogy. A study, however, of the President's character, of the work he has done, forces one to the point of esteem, high re-spect and admiration. It will count for nothing in the history of the various administrations whether the President shook hands well or whether he was able to impress strangers pleasantly during a first interview. I think that the first impression produced by the President upon a strenger is not an agreeable one. He belongs to the type of reserved characters who apparently have made it the rule of their life to conceal their feelings. The President, upon the ordinary occasions of life, shows but little emotion. He sits in his chair as President as he would if he were a judge upon the bench. He has refused many times to make concessions in the way of appointments because he did not think they were right, whereby he might have made strong political alliances for the future. I think it can be said truly and justly of Mr. Harrison that he has never used the patrousge of his place to advance his own per-sonal fortune. The President possesses one of those rare characters which improves upon acquaintance. He is always animated by a desire to de right. In fact, the environments which surround a President are so overwhelming in their power it would take a very bad or weak man to go far astray in that office. It has been said of the executive office that its responsibilities and requirements would lift a bad man to the plane of the good; then, to what an extent must its surroundings support and strengthen a man who came to it with such high notions as the President Every President who has patronage to distribute earns more or less unpopularity. The President has had his share of that, but no one will say that he has had more than the average President.

DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM. During a recent visit to Washington I asked one of the leading Democratic Senators what would be the line of criticism on the part of the Democrats on this administration in the coming campaign. He said frankly that he would have to criticise more the party which the President represented than the President himself. He said that he would be willing to concede his honor, his uprightness and his good intentions, that he did not believe any man would be permitted to be better than his party, and then he proceeded with great detal and categorical clearness to give me the Democratic list of crimes chargeable to the unfortunate Republican party. I give this illustration merely to show that the President's Democratic opponents at Washington concede all that is necessary to be said concerning the President; they charge, however, in common with some of the residents at Washington, that the President is cold in his manner.

A distinguished official, who has lived many years in Washington, in discussing this seeming trait in the President's character, said that much of the dissatisfaction feit with recent Presidents by those who came in contact with them could be traced to a very small cause. He thought that the Presidents should receive their visitors sitting. Mr. Lincoln always sat; he took a position at the head of his table and had a chair at his right for a visitor. General Grant observed the same rule. The visitor feltalways more at his ease in this position, and the strain upon the physical strength of the President was not so great, It would take no more time, because the President always has the right to close an interview when he pleases, but in later years the Presidents always receive their visitors standing, and this is such an uncomfortable attitude for most people. It sets up at once such a barrier of formality that no one ever goes away

war. But Mr. Lincoln, who received equally as many people, never followed Mr. Stanton's example.

HIS VARIED KNOWLEDGE.

The ready utterance of President Harrison and his easy flow of language comes from his great reading and his great powers of observation. His equipment is unusually good. Few Presidents have been so well prepared to administer any part of the government. His mil-Mary experience was a very thorough one, so that he has the technical knowledge required for the administration of the army and the navy. In his six years in the Senate he made such a special study of the financial question that he soon mastered the details of the Treasury Department following Mr. Windom's sudden death. Mr. Foster, when he was appointed Secretary, went to the President for his instructions and for his preliminary training. Mr. Harrison has the legal requirements for filling any of the other Cabinet offices, and this same legal knowledge, combined with his powers of observation, his logical mind and his enormous industry, would make him a good Chiefjustice. These acquirements of the President are plain and patent to every one who knows him in Washington.

He has very decided literary tastes; he is a wide reader of light literature as a means of relaxation. He is very precise in his habits and is always on time. He regulates his duties with the accuracy of a machine. He is fond of eating, sleeping and working at mathematically regular intervals. He has order and system to a great degree in his methods. He is a constant student, and it is this wide reading and faculty of observation which give him such readiness when called upen to undertake unexpected duties. When he made ils trip to the Southwest and West his speeches were not advance. He did know the exact route of his journey until 7 o'clock the night before he started. He took with him, as a basis of his speeches, ceneds reports of the localities which he visited. This rendiness and versatility of the President's skill to rapidly master a case and to prepare himself in a short time for an unusual intellectual effort, was meetings, and, with her eight or ten addi-shown in his argument before the Indiana tional mile tracks this year, it was expected Supreme Court in the case of the celebrated Republican Lieutenant-governor of that State, whose election was contested by his opponents. Mr. Harrison had only one day on that case. His argument was "dampened" even if her tracks have. The said to have been the best that was ever made before that court. Although the court was Democratic in its make-up, it gave Mr. Harrison the verdict of its opin-

I know that it is fatiguing in these latter days to talk about anybody's war record. It is universally conceded that physical courage is a common quality, and to speak merely of a man's bravery who served during the war is to pay him no special compliment. I have heard just two points of view concerning the President's military service which were enough out of the common to merit a passing notice. I asked an officer who served with him in the Seventieth Indiana regiment to give me an idea of Mr. Harrison as a soldier. His reply was at first what I did not expect. He said that he was perhaps the most unpopular colonel who over went out of Indians. He knew nothing about military affairs, but devoted his entire time to studying them, so at the end of two months

them, so at the end of two months he was as competent to drill the regiment as any officer in it. He was too strict a disciplinarian to be popular. There was a lieutenant-colonel in the regiment who had the love of the men. He was a good politician and was fond of sitting down with his soldier boys as one of them. He was very careless in his observation of military etiments and so for a time he was military etiquette, and so for a time he was the most popular officer in the regiment. The soldiers, to affirm his popularity and emphasize their dislike for their colonel, presented a beautiful sword to the lieuten-ant-colonel and asked the colonel to make the speech of presentation. This he did with great cheerfulness and showed no sign of feeling injured on account of the intentional reflection upon his unpopularity. When the regiment entered into actual service all this was speedily changed. The regiment soon found that the colonel never asked them to go anywhere where he did not lead, and his personal devotion to the fortunes of his regiment-which through his care and drill was one of the most effective in the service—made for him a warm place in his men's hearts. The full tide of his popularity, however, was not reached until the day that he charged the battery at the battle of Resaca. There he went in at the head of six hundred odd men, and out of that charge less than three hundred returned. The President led from the first and was one of the first to enter the battle.

His love of fighting and his absence of fear was illustrated in a story given me by a gentleman in London, a Democrat, who, when the news of the President's first nomination was published there, said: "The Republicans have nominated a good fighter." In explanation of this remark he said that he saw Mr. Harrison once during the war, but under such circumstances as to give him an unusual idea of his pugnacity and courage. The story-teller was a con-tractor on his way North with cotton. The boat chartered by him, upon reaching a certain point upon the Ohio river, was stopped to take on a number of Union officerson their way home to the North. Col. Harrison, who was going home on a short leave, was with them. The journey of this steamer down the river was not wholly without danger. Every now and then an ambush of guerrillas would fire at the boat. The pilot kept the boat as far away from the Kentucky shore as possible, and every now and then the channel would force them over in the neighborhood of Kentucky, and the result was generally an attack. For several hours during the first day peace and quietness reigned. The most serious attack came during the midday dinner. The officers were seated at the captain's table, when, without any warning, a volley of builets came whistling through the thin partitions of the saloon. This gentleman said the officers, as far as he could see, went down upon the foor and crawled into their staterooms, where they piled up their mat-tresses for protection. The panic was very great. The story-teller recovered himself after a few moments, and crawled along to a protected place where he could look out on deck. Greatly to his surprise, he said, he saw Colonel Harrison standing alone out on the deck in full range of every body with a revolver in each band, returning the shots as well as he could, until the boat passed around the bend and out of

Public men esteem him to be a much abler man than his graudfather. His worst enemies charge him with being cold and with not being a good politician.

T. C. CRAWFORD. [Copyright, 1892.]

Something New and Taking in the Way of Entertainments.

A LIVING LIBRARY.

New York Times. A "living library" is a somewhat novel phase of the charitable entertainment question, and cleverly carried out, provokes much interest and corresponding money. The books are represented by young women, who are dressed to indicate either the title or chief woman character, and are besides thoroughly conversant with the volume they typify. A catalogue is furnished on application, and on naming the book desired a curtain is drawn aside and the copy in crepon or nun's veiling is disclosed. Every book in this remarkable library is 118 own reviewer, and in the allotted time you spend in its company a bright and sparkling resume of its scope, style and purport of itself, in fact, is presented. The regulations require that: 1. All books must be secured from the

2. The fee shall be 10 cents for ten minutes, payable to the librarian in advance. 3. Books cannot be secured twice in succession. (A necessary rule.

4. Persons securing books are officially warned when time is up and a charge of 1 cent per minute is exacted for overtime. In no circumstances can a book be re-

tained over twenty minutes. Too Scientific for Health.

Miss Ormerad, an English woman of an inquiring turn of mind and enjoying a scientific reputation, recently bit the tail of a live triton in order to study the effects of

BAD MONTH FOR HORSES

The Wet Weather Interfered with All that Pertains to Horseflesh.

Track-Making at the Fair Grands Could Not Froc ed-Something About the Roadsters that India apolis People Drive.

only very materially interfered with track-

making at the new fair grounds, but with

"speed-making" throughout the entire

country. The month of May was a "bad



UCH as the bright, clear, drying days that dawned with the arrival of the week just passed added to the joys of the farmer, it was no more than to the hopes, life and activity of the horse business

n and around Indianapolis, as well as of the entire country. The long wet spell through which the country has just passed (at least we hope it is past), has not

one" so far as it applies to the horse business, and one whole month of the best speed-making season has been lost, and in consequence thereof early racing largely interfered with. Last year Indiana was the banner State for trotting and pacing meetings, and, with her eight or ten addithat she would easily distance all competiters-and so she doubtless will yet, as it cannot be said that her arder has been long continued rains and consequent interference with work at the fair grounds will doubtless have a perceptible effect on the racing interest of Indianapolis this year, but, i'henix like, the same that she is in making Presidents, she will be right at it again next year and will never stop short of "first place" on the racing calendar. It is sincerely to be hoped that the weather will permit of the track and other improvements being in readiness for the July meet-ing here, but if it does not there will be the Indiana Horse-breeders' meeting Aug. 30 to Sept. 2 and the great Indiana State fair and races Sept. 19 to 22. The latter meeting has dates in the great Western-Southern circuit, one of the greatest racing circuits of the year, and that will insure to the Indianapolis track the attendance of all of the phenomenal trotters and pacers of the year. This will not only prevent car-load after car-load of our own citizens from going to Terre Hante and other places, as they did last year, but will bring thousands and thousands of out-of-town people to Indianapolis, filling up our hotels, increasing our general business and convincing our people that first-class racing helps to make a city prosperous. This latter meeting will be just the right place and date to have the great pacers, Direct (2:06) and Hal Pointer (2:09), meet, and, as their respective stables will doubtless be here, a race between them could easily be arranged. It is the special and sensational attractions that make a fair or race meeting successful, and, with such an attraction as this at the State fair, the popula-tion of the entire country would be emptied into Indianapolis, and her racing interest would receive an impetus that would not be hard to maintain.

Local and General Horse Notes, The Kokomo races have been declared off. Terre Haute's first meeting this year will

Henry Reed is very enthusiastic over the Will Kershner drives a new green pacer on the streets that can "go some." Mr. Slatts, the loan agent, drives a new road-horse that can easily go over the asphalt a 2:40 gait at the pace.

Secretary of State Claude Mathews breeds trotters at his farm near Clinton, and next to politics the trotter gets his at-

H. F. Wood has done much to stimulate horseback riding in the city. He has brought in more good saddle-horses this spring than the city ever had before. Ex-United State Treasurer J. N. Huston, of Connersville, this State, 18 extensively

engaged in the trotting-horse business. and has on his farm many of the choicest bred ones in the land. Since Terre Hante and Kokomo have both declared off, Pern will hold the first meet-

ing in the Indiana circuit, beginning June 21. Horsemen will do well to bear in mind that entries close to-morrow-June 13, Dr. Charles E. Wright, superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, is an enthusiastic worker for the trotting-horse interest

of the State. He owns a fine farm near the city, and breeds many good ones hunself. Bank President M. B. Wilson, who has "fractious" teams, has now one that he feels safe behind-as one horse "lugs" on the "hold-backs," while the other "lugs"

F. B. Walker has just returned from Ohio. where he has been officiating as starting indge at the early trotting meetings. He reports large fields of starters, but says the horses are all short of work, go slow and tire quickly.

Twenty odd horses have already entered the 2:30 list this year, and one, Conway, making a record of 2:214. So far the fastest public mile this season was made by Mr. Hamlin's team, Belle Hamlia and Globe, VIZ., 2:15. Fred Brandt and conductor Clayborne.

the former with a green pacer and the latter with a bandsome and good gaited young trotting mare, are frequently seen wending their ways to the old fair ground track, these clear mornings.

Work on the new mile track has been pushed with great vigor the past week, and the process of "soiling" it will begin early the coming week. Fifty car-loads of black soil will be delivered on the grounds by the railroads next Tuesday.

Bruce Carr expresses great confidence in the ability of a Boone Wilson colt to win the yearling stake at the approaching State breeders' meeting. Boone has been a stake winner every year since he was a yearling, and there is no reason why he should not sire stake winners.

Mr. J. C. Corv, the noted equine artist of Chicago, has been in the city since Friday, looking around, with a view of permanently locating here. Like many other shrewd horsemen, Mr. Cory sees a great future for Indianapolis in the trotting-horse business, and he wants in on the "ground floor."

Never pick on a lazy, sleepy-looking horse for a safe "family nag." This is the very kind that "wakes up" suddenly and turns you over when the wind blows a stray piece of paper across the street, or tries to out run a fire wagon if one appears suddenly around a corner. On the other hand pick on a spirited, wide-awake, well-bred horse, and he will soon learn to depend on you to keep him out of darger.

Work is being pushed with might and main on the new track this week, and should good weather prevail everything will be in readiness for the July meeting. Jno. N. Dickerson is quartered at the new track with Delineator, 2:18; Jack Shiel, 2:2134: McGinty, yearling record, 2:50, and several green ones, but is giving them only road work. Delineator will be heard from this year as a sire of early speed.

Drs. Neal & Armstrong recently sold to Airy & Harvey, of Monrovia, Ind., for G. & C. P. Cecil. of Danville, Ky.. the bay yearling colt Marcus Tullins 17473, by C. F. Clay, 2:18; first dam by Black's Hambletonian 506, sire of four in the 2:30 list; second dam (the dam of Rochester Wilkes, 2:45), by Messenger Chief 1825. This is a big, good-looking colt, richly bred, and having that gamy appearance and speedy action peculiar to the get of C. F. Clay.

Every horseman, says the Western Horsepeople who crowded upon him during the again.

This assertion of the London banker give such sums as they might please be-

the Union can point with pride to excellent roads. The plan advocated is to secure governmental aid to improve public high-ways, and while the good work is being agitated horsemen should not be asleep.

It is worthy of note that two of the fast-est youngsters that have showed up this spring at Lexington, Ky., are Indiana bred, one being a three-year-old pacer by Princeton, 2:194, and the other a two-year-old pacer by Elgin Boy. Many Indiana people do not properly appreciate the fact that ere the close of 1862 the crown for king of an Indiana-bred stallion. Budd Doble, whose opinion is certainly entitled to much consideration, predicts that Del-march, 2:11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (bred at Grasslands Farm, near this city), will defeat the great stall-ion Allerton, 2:09<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, when they meet at Des Moines in August.

Prof. J. N. Harty Discusses This Very Important Domestic Article.

Vinegar Comes from the French Word "Vinaigre'-No Improvement in the Process of Faking It-Its Use Leads to Dyspersia.

In conversation with a Journal reporter the other day Mr. J. N. Hurty, the chemist,

"Vinsigre in the French means sour wine, and from this is derived our word vinegar. Cider vinegar is preferred in this country over all other kinds, and while oceans of it, so labeled, may always be had, it still is true that the only absolutely certain way of getting it is to make your own cider, and from it make your own vinegar. Vinegar is chemically a dilute solution of acetic acid containing some minute quantities of fragrant ethers, which give it its odor, and some brownish substance, to which is due its color. It is one of the marvels of chemistry that vinegar, the sourest substance with which we are familiar, is made from the sweetest. By the action of a ferment the sugar in some sweet liquid is turned first into alcohol, and the alcohol then changes to acetic acid, which is the acid in vinegar.

"From the time of ancient Egypt down to a late period the same slow process has been employed in the household for obtaining vinegar. The early and eminent chemist, Berzelius, first found out the composition of acetic acid, and about the same time De Saussure found out the composition of alcohol, and another chemist, Doebereiner, soon discovered that a weak solution of al-cohol exposed to the air, in contact with platinum black, was converted into acetic acid. From all this was quickly set forth the theory on which depends the modern 'quick process' of vinegar-making. Theory always precedes the so-called "practical." and this is an admirable example in science of the fact. "The essential feature of the 'quick proc-

ess' for vinegar-making consists in bringing the alcohol solution into immediate ing the alcohol solution into immediate contact with the air, by causing it to trickle through a mass of loose material, which makes the vinegar in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The operation is carried on in wooden tubs, six to ten, or more feet high, called generators. Around the sides of the generator a few inches above the bottom is a ring of air-holes. Just above the air-holes is a perforated false bottom, and from this nearly to the top of the generator is filled with beechwood shavings, which are closely curied, so they will not crush are closely curied, so they will not crush and prevent the air circulating freely through them. Over this, by appropriate means, the dilute alcoholic liquor is passed several times, and in the end becomes 'white wine vinegar.' From this, by adding a little burnt sugar for giving color, 'grocery elder vinegar' is made. Vinegar made in this way is as wholesome as that made by the old-fashioned way, which was done by setting out of doors in the spring a barrel of cider which had become too hard and sour to drink, from the sugar partly turning to alcohol and acetic acid. The bung is taken out of the barrel, and the bung-hole is loosely stopped by sticking the neck of a large bottle in it. Such exposure to the air at a warm temperature effects the conversion of the cider perature effects the conversion of the cider to vinegar in three or four months. The change goes on very slowly, because the air can act only on the surface of the liquid, and the fresh portions of alcohol are brought to the surface only as the newly-formed acid sinks and mingles with the liquid below. The best cider vinegar is made from new cider, and it is well to cause several fermentations to take place by adding a fresh quantity of cider place by adding a fresh quantity of cider every two weeks. Cider vinegar has an agreeable flavor, due to the presence of agreeable flavor, due to the presence of acetic ether and malic seid. An excellent vinegar for domestic use may be made by fermenting sweetened water. Proceed as follows: To each gallon of the syrup, containing one and one-quarter pounds of sugar to a gallon of water, is added one-fourth of a pint of good yeast. The liquid is kept at a temperature of 75° to 80° Fahrenheit for two or three days, and is then racked off from the sediment into the ripening cask

bottles and closely corked. Vinegar should only be kept in glass, or stone, or wooden "The value of vinegar as a condiment depends on the fact that acetic acid' dissolves gelatin, fibrin and albumen, bence it aids in digesting young meats, fish, lob-sters and hard-boiled eggs. The acid assists, also, in the conversion of celiulose into sugar, which the first stage in the digestion of the green leaves used as salad. It is a mistake to use vinegar on beans, for it renders nutritive constituent. Vinegar partly supplies the want of a vegetable acid in the vent or cure scurvy. A craving for acid is better satisfied by fruit or acid vegetables. Those young girls who indulge largely in such indigestible articles as pickled cucumbers and the like would enjoy better health

from the sediment into the ripening cask,

onnce of crushed raisins for each gallon is

mixed in. When the vinegar is freed from

any sweet taste, it is drawn off clear into

insoluble the legumen which is their chief system, but not wholly, for it will not preif they should eat instead sour apples, tomatoes and rhubarb, and cranberry sauce. The habitual use of vinegar in excessive quantities leads to dyspensia. The little wriggling creatures which swarm in some vinegars have been credited by some uneducated persons [with being the 'life' of vinegar. In one sense they are, but their presence is in no way beneficial. Indiana has had for four years an excellent vinegar law, and our State Board of Health has been so energetic in its enforcement that now it is quite impossible to find adulterated vinegar within the borders of our

OUR FINANCIAL PROGRESS,

Possibilities Which Will Make This Country First - Private Fortunes

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal.

New York, June 11 .- A very distinguished London banker, who is now in this country on a visit, said to me during his stay in New York: "The financial progress of this country is absolutely monstrous. You have no idea of the potential possibil-Ities of your future in this direction. The enormous accumulations of money in few hands is something beyond European belief. The most remarkable of these accumulations appear to me to be the result of the last twenty years. In fact, your greatest fortunes are just beginning to feel the effect of the vast accumulations of the past. The fact that you have been able to hold them within the few bands makes. for the first time in the history of the world, a billionaire possible. A hundred millions will soon run up to that sum. In fact, the future has for you such tremendous possibilities in the direction of financial development that poor London, to-day the banking capital of the world, will soon have to hide her diminished head." This banker man, every one who drives a borse, breeds | said that he believed that the public had pleased. You can never boast of intimacy | the acid secretion the animal gives out | a horse, or ever expects to own a horse, with a man who has only a standing ac-quintance with you. Mr. Stanton, the famous Secretary of War, inaugurated this and a sore throat that lasted as many days,

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FSUNDAY, JUNE 12.4

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of another picture of acquired wealth given me the other day by ex-Congressman Creamer. Mr. Creamer said that in looking over the record in the surrogate's office the other day he found that a Mr. Merriam. a large stockholder in one of the New York life insurance companies, left an estate of exactly \$68,000,000. This gentleman was absolutely unknown in New York society; he was never heard of in politics, and was comparatively unknown in business above the surface in any particular direction. He was an original investor in the stock of the New York gaslight companies and sat back comfortably in the privacy of his home while his fortunegrew to colossal proportions through

the magic of gas meters. Mr. Boutwell, Grant's former Secretary of the Treasury, in discussing, the other day, these great aggregations of money in private hands, said that undoubtedly such acquirements would be soon made the subject of legislative restriction. I was curious to hear such a view from so conservative a financier as Mr. Boutwell. What he proposed, however, had nothing of the socialistic character in it. He said that he favored himself such legislative enactments as would prevent the owners of large properties from making any wills. Their estates would then be divided up among their legal heirs according to the requirements of the law now when no will is made. This would work no hardship; would in many cases prevent serious injustice, and would so break up the great properties of the country that our society would not be threatened by the presence of fortunes large enough to unduly control and influence the conditions of life. When asked what

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